



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Burundi

Burundi: Missiles Reportedly Fired at Presidential Motorcade

BR0406110096 Brussels LA LIBRE BELGIQUE
in French 4 Jun 96 p 4

[Report by Marie-France Cros: "The President Targeted? — Missiles Fired at a Motorcade in which Ntibantunganya Was Supposed To Ride"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Last Friday [31 May] an attack is said to have been staged on the Burundian president when he was traveling to the northern Cibitoke Province where many Hutu rebels have their bases. For an unknown reason the head of state did not ride in the motorcade but was flown to his destination in a helicopter. In Buganda missiles were fired at the motorcade. At this moment there are no indications that the attack was staged by Hutu rebels, some of whom accuse the (Hutu) president of being a "collaborator" with the army (which is dominated by Tutsis) or with the Burundian military. Sections of the latter are very close to the Tutsi extremists who are accusing the head of state of collaboration with the Hutu rebels.

Burundi: Public Service Workers on Solidarity Strike 3 Jun

EA0306182596 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in English 1130 GMT 3 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Most public services here in the capital, Bujumbura, have not worked today to mark their solidarity with the [civil servant] workers of the health insurance company, Mutual. Workers of the company are observing a strike since more than a month to demand the removal of their top management, accused of mismanagement and squandering of the company's funds. [Word indistinct] (Ndayikeza) has toured the city to witness the situation:

[Begin (Ndayikeza) recording] Almost all public services did not work today, following a call for support made by workers on strike at the Mutual public health insurance. Some offices were completely empty. The Ministry of Public Service, the National Board of Ports have, for example, totally closed their doors. In other offices, there were just a few workers. That was the case for the Ministries of Education and Finance. Most of schools did not open: pupils were seen on their way back home. At the University of Burundi, the central administration was not functioning. However, in some faculties, students were attending lectures.

Banks were open and people were seen hastening to draw money on their accounts. Hospitals like Prince Louis Rwagasore and Prince Regent Charles were not

functioning, except for emergency cases. The central market shops, supermarkets, and transportation services were functioning as usual.

No hint of worry could be read on the faces of people moving about in the city since the boycott of work has been observed peacefully by civil servants affiliated to the Mutual health insurance. [end recording]

[In the] meantime, the chairman of the Confederation of Trade Unions, Cosybu, (Charles Ndamirawe), said the strike movement may resume if the government authorities do not resolve the problem of the health insurance company, Mutual. Mr. (Ndamirawe) told reporters that the affiliate members of the company are only observing a one-day stop-the-work to draw the attention of the authorities on the seriousness of the problem. He denied that the movement is a dead-town day for, according to him, private companies not concerned with the problem are working. However, Mr. (Ndamirawe) said the trade unions may call for the solidarity of private companies if the problem is not settled.

The Cosybu chairman said that talks are under way between trade union leaders and government authorities in an attempt to resolve the Mutual's problem. He expressed the hope that the talks will lead to a rapid solution to prevent the sufferings of affiliate members of the health insurance company.

Cameroon

Cameroon: Opposition SDF, UNDP Strike Partially Observed

AB0306225196 Paris AFP in French
1905 GMT GMT 3 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Yaounde, 3 Jun (AFP) — A call for a general strike launched by the two main Cameroonian opposition parties was partly followed today, and was limited to the western part of the country, according to information gathered here.

John Fru Ndi's Social Democratic Front (SDF) and the National Union for Democracy and Progress [UNDP], for the second time in one month, called for an operation "ghost city" — the cessation of all activities — to compel the government to reconsider its decision to appoint by decree delegates to replace elected mayors in the major towns of the country.

The strike, which was planned to last three days, was partly followed in the Northwest Province, and part of those of the West and Southwest, which are electoral strongholds of SDF leader Fru Ndi, the main organizer of this general strike. Markets and shops in central

Douala functioned normally today, while the capital, Yaounde, did not experience any disruption. The strike order was no better followed in the region known as the "Great North," electoral stronghold of former Prime Minister Bello Bouba Maigari, who is also leader of the UNDP.

In early May, the SDF and the UNDP called for a similar two-day operation. It was widely followed in the western and northern provinces, but was ignored in Yaounde and Douala. These two parties have announced that they will launch a much bigger demonstration as of 1 July if their demands are not met.

Central African Republic

CAR: Government, Opposition Fail To Sign Draft Agreement

AB0306213296 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1830 GMT 3 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Text] In the Central African Republic [CAR], extra time will be needed for the government and the opposition to reach an agreement. The signing of the draft agreement on the next government's program, which was scheduled for this evening, failed to take place. CAR President Ange-Felix Patasse, who has just closed the meeting — you will soon listen to his statement — has blamed the opposition gathered within the Democratic Council of Opposition Political Parties [Codepo] for the failure of the negotiations. Our correspondent Rodrigue Asseyi, who was there, reports:

[Begin Patasse recording] It is true that an agreement in principle was accepted by the Codepo, but it appears that it is not yet ready to accept the few remaining minor points. I would like to asked the present audience to allow us to close the meeting. We will meet again when the Codepo is ready. [end recording]

After President Patasse's statement, the Codepo reacted through Clement Belibanga, member of the Political Bureau of the Alliance for Democracy and Progress, a Codepo member party. Let us listen to him talking to correspondent Asseyi:

[Begin recording] [Belibanga] When we held the first negotiations with the head of state, he agreed to give greater power to the future prime minister to enable him to implement national policy. Unfortunately, he has reconsidered his decision — mainly his delegation — and that is why we refused to sign the draft agreement.

The second point is that we want the political parties to be allowed to withdraw their ministers from the government whenever they want to. Unfortunately, consensus was not reached on this point during the negotiations this morning.

[Asseyi] Now, finally, what will happen? How far have you gone now? How far did you go this evening? Can one believe that there will be some progress in the coming hours?

[Belibanga] Well, we reached an agreement in principle, and the head of state expressed his desire to resolve the problem, and we actually believe that the problem will be resolved. The main issue now is that the head of state accepts what he told us and pledged to do during the preliminary discussions. He has demonstrated his desire to do so, and I believe that we are ready to join the national union government, but on condition that the prime minister is given greater powers to implement national policy which will be defined through consensus. [end recording]

CAR: Food, Fuel Shortage in Bangui; Over 3,000 Jobless

AB0306184696 London BBC World Service
in English 1505 GMT 3 Jun 96

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] As you may have heard over the weekend, the authorities in the Central African Republic [CAR] are slowly resolving their differences with the soldiers who staged last month's Army mutiny. Yesterday, the mutineers agreed to disarm, and President Ange-Felix Patasse is offering to put together a government of national unity, but the people of the CAR capital, Bangui, are still counting the cost of almost two weeks of fighting. French troops eventually intervened on the government's side, and with the death toll during the mutiny estimated at over 40, it could be weeks before all the damage done to the city is repaired. On the line, Robin White asked our reporter, Joseph Benamsse, what was happening in Bangui today.

[Begin recording] [Benamsse] When I went out myself this morning, I noticed that [the number of] taxis in the streets have considerably decreased due to the fact that we cannot get enough petrol in the capital, Bangui, and in the city center, I myself saw a long line of vehicles queuing in front of the few petrol stations to buy petrol. It now looks as if the population of the capital, Bangui, is now paying the consequences of the mutiny because much-needed products such as sugar, milk, and salt cannot be found on the market, and even if you happen to find some, they now cost two or three times more expensive than what they were before. [sentence as heard]

[White] Why is there so little petrol?

[Benamsse] First of all, most of the petrol stations in the capital, Bangui, were destroyed by the mutineers.

The mutineers were compelled to sell some of the petrol in some of the petrol stations to make money for themselves and apart from that, there are some people living around the petrol stations in the capital, Bangui, who also came in [words indistinct] to loot the remaining petrol in the tanks.

[White] I gather that, you know, because of the looting, because businesses are being damaged, an awful lot more people are out of work.

[Benamsse] Oh yes. Truly speaking, there are more people now made jobless as a result of the mutiny that lasted two weeks, and official sources say that more than 3,000 people have lost their jobs, and when I went around this morning, I saw (?thousands) of them gathering at the trade union headquarters to discuss the situation because right now in the capital, Bangui, most of the factories have been destroyed and looted, and the shops have been looted and most of the businessmen in the capital, Bangui, have left the country because of the insecurity that prevailed during the mutiny.

[White] Can the trade union do anything to help them?

[Benamsse] It is very difficult now to say that the trade union is about to do something to help these people, but when I spoke to one of the leaders of the trade union, he told me that they are going to discuss the matter with the government, and right now, we don't know if the government is in a position to settle this problem because international observers in the country are now saying that the damages the capital Bangui suffered during the mutiny have gone beyond the limit of the effort of the Central African Republic, and they don't think that the Central African Republic is going to recover soon following these lootings. [end recording]

Chad

Chad: Electoral Commission To Proclaim Interim Results by 6 Jun

AB0306220296 *Ndjamena Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 3 Jun 96*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Chadians are still expecting the results of yesterday's presidential election which took place in a calm and serene atmosphere. Since yesterday, they have focussed their attention on the Independent National Electoral Commission [CENI]. This morning, our correspondent, Jean-Marie Malinkao called on CENI Chairman (Pascal Yoadimadji) who gave his views on the election.

[Begin (Yoadimadji) recording] [passage omitted] In line with our demand to the Chadian people, I believe that they have proven to the international observers, who came in large numbers, that they strongly support the electoral process. By their attitude, they have also shown that they want to depart from their past, which consisted of violence, to continued dialogue and debate of ideas as well as [words indistinct] to this country.

Concerning the provisional results, the CENI will do everything possible to proclaim them on 6 June at the latest. The CENI has taken measures to ensure the openness and fairness of the 2 June presidential election, the stakes of which are very high. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Equatorial Guinea

Equatorial Guinea: Paper Claims Opposition Plotting To Seize Power

AB0306175196 *Malabo Radio Nacional de Guinea Ecuatorial Network in Spanish 0600 GMT 3 Jun 96*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The VOZ DEL PUEBLO, the paper of the Democratic Party of Equatorial Guinea [PDGE], has published in its third issue of May an article entitled: Convergence for Social Democracy [CPDS] and other Radical Parties Want to Seize Power by Force after Unsuccessful Bid by Democratic Methods. It was written by Antonio Nando Nguema, the journal's publication manager.

According to the author, the CPDS has decided to abandon the political game for trench warfare in its bid to seize power in Equatorial Guinea, and has definitely opted for a direct and open offensive against the current regime. The strategies adopted for this confrontation are savage and emanate from the lowest animal instincts of its leaders.

Antonio Nguema says that the CPDS has not limited itself to simply implementing its postelectoral program of action as contained in Celestino Bacale's letter to the National Electoral Commission, but has put it into motion together with provocative acts like the attack on our embassy in Libreville, and the defamatory offensive launched from abroad with the complicity of Spanish political circles and newspapers to tarnish the image of our head of state, government, and our country's institutions.

Among the provocative acts, the author mentions the recent case in Spain, where Spanish political parties asked the oil company operating in Equatorial Guinea to stop its work, and to reveal to the entire international community the benefits that the people of Equatorial Guinea derive from black gold.

On the domestic front, Antonio Nguema draws attention to the need for the relevant state bodies to pay particular attention to the surge in the number of delinquents in Rio Muni. These delinquents from Gabon illegally infiltrate the region through the woods and form armed bands which by night, and sometimes in broad daylight, attack vehicles in uninhabited areas, private houses, and shops, taking refuge in the forest and in the outskirts.

The author adds that we should not forget that the radical parties have, throughout the political transition period, tried on various occasions to organize groups of

mercenaries from Gabon, including Equatorial Guineans there, to invade the country. He cites as a palpable example the 1991 case in which they tried to sabotage the presidential tour of that year, and the first extraordinary congress of the PDGE at which the people adopted the multiparty system of the country.

According to Nando, it is also known that from the onset of the democratic process, the radical parties belonging to the Joint Opposition Platform, particularly the CPDS, started working toward causing a national revolt, thus establishing in the society, with the support of their lackeys abroad, a system of total anarchy, as the sole way by which to conquer power. [passage omitted]

The author argues that past experiences and this heap of unpleasant cases must oblige us to a profound reflection that will lead us to make decisions and take measures if we want to free ourselves from disastrous situations like those in Liberia, Somalia, and Rwanda; from situations of disrespect for democratic norms, and from falling into the trap hidden by the complex issue of respect for human rights, because as can be seen, the human rights issue is being used against us as a political strategy to weaken the power of the country's authorities in the face of the abuses and insolence of the radical parties.

He contends that human rights are no more violated in Equatorial Guinea than in other countries of the world, contrary to publications by the sensational Spanish media, in complicity with leaders of the radical opposition. The proof, according to him, can be found in the annual reports published by Amnesty International and other organizations, which show human rights violations in our country as minimal and insignificant as compared to the aberrations committed in other countries — developed or Third World countries — which fill pages upon pages, but which are not mentioned in any foreign media.

Consequently, the author points out that the respect of human rights is not the heritage of the Equatorial Guinea Government alone, but an issue which concerns all governments of the world and the members of each society. Therefore, it does not appear just to want to impose on our government and people a specific political and social discipline which does not square with our socioeconomic realities, and our idiosyncrasies. [passage omitted]

Referring to the presence of armed delinquents in Rio Muni, the author writes: If we carefully analyze the spirit of Bacale's letter, and analyze the context within which these armed bands move from Libreville and the acts they perpetrate, we can establish a close relationship between them. Their clandestine entry into our country, passing for indigens of the country, their implantation

in the country, the fact that some of its members have firearms like pistols, the ease with which they wound and kill honest people, confers on this new phenomenon a suspicious character. It could be a new strategy adopted to introduce destabilizing elements into our country. [passage omitted]

Zaire

Zaire: 4 Zairian Soldiers Reportedly Killed in Goma

EA0306181796 Kigali Radio Rwanda in English
1145 GMT 3 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Reports from Goma in Zaire say four Zairian soldiers died [on 2 June according to opening and closing headlines] in Rutshuru, some 70 km from Goma town. It is feared that the soldiers were killed by ex-Rwandan soldiers who fled there after the 1994 genocide.

According to the governor of Kivu, those soldiers died during confrontations with rebels, but he did not specify who those rebels are, but further said that their bodies were transported to Goma where they will be officially buried.

It should be remembered that last Friday [31 May], three other soldiers of Zaire have been killed and seven others seriously wounded during what was reported as an operation against the relief convoy heading to the camps of Rwandan refugees at (Kibumba) and (Katere) camps of Goma.

Zaire: 'Hutu Extremists' Kill 11 Soldiers; 'Chaos' Reported in Goma

AB0306222196 Paris AFP in English
2103 GMT 3 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kinshasa, 3 Jun (AFP) — At least 11 Zairian soldiers have been killed over the past week in areas of eastern Zaire notorious for bands of marauding Hutu extremists, an authoritative source said Monday [3 June]. A senior government official from the Goma region told AFP the troops were killed in ambushes or during clearing-up operations in the area.

The area is notorious not only for bands of Rwandan Hutus who fled fighting in their own country, but also for local gangs. Chaos has reigned in Goma itself where soldiers from a tank unit have been letting off automatic weapons since Saturday in a call to have the bodies of their dead comrades returned to Kinshasa. The official said other "disciplined" Army units were patrolling the town to make sure the situation did not degenerate.

Ethiopia

Ethiopia: Refugees Returning From Sudan Begin Repatriation Process

EA0306140096 Addis Ababa ETV Television Network in English 1930 GMT 2 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Some 773 Ethiopians who had fled from repression and taken refuge in Sudan returned to their homesteads. According to ENA [Ethiopian News Agency], the coordinator of the returnees and representative of the Relief Society of Tigray, Rest, said the repatriants have left Endaselase town in western Tigray for their respective places of origin.

The representative said they were each given a 180 birr transportation fee and a 50 kg of ration, adding that they would soon be given reintegration funds to enable them to engage in income-generating development activities.

The representative said repatriation, being carried out by the UNHCR, the Ethiopian Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs and Rest, would continue in the future.

Ato (Adegu Abera) and ato (Weldegebreiel Reda), who lived for 20 years in Sudan, said despite the Sudanese people humbleness and hospitality, the government Army had out of cruelty stopped their vehicles and stripped them of their material gains during their stay in the country.

Somalia

Somalia: Faction Leader Ato in Cairo

EA0306135596 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of Somali Pacification in Somali 1630 GMT 2 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Mr. Osman Hassan Ali Ato, the chairman of the USC-SNA [United Somali Congress-Somali National Alliance], yesterday arrived in Cairo at the invitation of the Egyptian Government. Among other delegation members, Mr. Osman Hassan Ali Ato is accompanied by Professor Muhamamd Hassan Awaleh, the USC-SNA foreign secretary.

The Egyptian Government's invitation followed the meetings in Nairobi and Jeddah of Somali political organizations which had discussed the sad political situation in our country and ways of forming a broad-based popular government. The chairman and his delegation will also visit other countries before returning to Mogadishu.

Uganda

Uganda: 10 Government Soldiers Killed in Clash With Kony Rebels

EA0306183096 Kampala THE MONITOR in English 3 Jun 96 p 1

[Article by Charles Balmoi: "10 Soldiers Killed in Three-Hour Gulu Battle"]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Ten UPDF [Uganda People's Defense Force] soldiers were killed and 17 others seriously injured when rebels of the Joseph Kony-led Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) clashed with the Army at Latwong, Gulu District, over the weekend.

Civilian reports which were later confirmed by a military official who asked not to be named, say that the Saturday [1 June] battle at Latwong, 24 km northeast of Gulu Town, started at about 8 A.M. and lasted up to 11 A.M.

There were no reports of rebel casualties but a military source told THE MONITOR that the rebels carried away their dead before the UPDF could search the battlefield. [passage omitted]

On Sunday the Army continued battling rebels in the Agung area a few km from Latwong. The battle, which started at 11 A.M., saw the UPDF bring in a helicopter gunship in the afternoon. An eyewitness told THE MONITOR last night that the gunship pounded rebel positions for half an hour. [passage omitted]

Uganda: EU Reportedly Urges Ssemogerere To Concede Defeat

EA0306183496 Kampala THE MONITOR in English 3 Jun 96 p 1

[Article by Francis Mutazindwa and Tolit Olwar-Atiya: "Accept Defeat, EU Tells Ssemogerere"]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The European Union has advised Dr. Paul Ssemogerere to accept the results of the presidential elections instead of crying foul. The advice was given by the EU Parliamentary Committee on Development and Cooperation chairman, Mr. W. Wutz, while chairing a session which Ssemogerere and Uganda's envoy to the EEC, Mr. Kakima Ntambi, attended. The committee sat in Brussels, Belgium, on 29th May.

Ssemogerere, who arrived home from Europe yesterday, testified before the committee and he insisted that the elections were massively rigged in favour of President Yoweri Museveni.

At a press briefing at Entebbe Airport yesterday, Ssemogerere said his deliberations to the European parliamentary committee was [as published] a deep insight into the constitutional order in Uganda and Africa as a

whole. He did not admit nor deny that he was advised to concede defeat. [passage omitted]

South Africa: Government Congratulates Israel's Netanyahu on Election

MB0306151996 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1500 GMT 3 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] PRETORIA June 3 SAPA — The South African government on Monday [3 June] congratulated Israeli right-wing leader Benjamin Netanyahu on his election as that country's first directly elected Prime Minister on Friday.

In a statement in Pretoria the government said it hoped the new Israeli government would meet all the country's international obligations and pursue "with zeal and vigour" the Middle East peace process. "The South African government publicly commits itself once again to continue its unqualified support for the Middle East peace process and all of the region's leaders who are committed to this."

South Africa: Mandela To Visit Angola To Boost Peace Process

MB0306162896 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1546 GMT 3 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] CAPE TOWN June 3 SAPA — President Nelson Mandela will undertake a three-day state visit to Angola from June 11 to 13 to support the peace process and foster regional co-operation, presidential spokesman Parks Mankahlana said on Monday [3 June]. A co-operation agreement would also be signed.

It will be the President's second visit to Angola, but his first as head of state, Mankahlana told SAPA. The President will hold talks with Angolan president Jose Eduardo dos Santos and other government leaders, and is also expected to meet UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Jonas Savimbi.

He will also meet members of Unavem III [UN Angola Verification Mission], the United Nations' joint commission charged with monitoring the implementation of the Lusaka protocol which ushered in peace in Angola after two decades of civil war. The President would also visit Lubango in the Huila province where a number of South African firms have invested, Mankahlana said.

The President, who has been petitioned by families of South African mercenaries missing in Angola, is also expected to raise the issue in talks.

South Africa: NP Secretary General Outlines Party's Role as Opposition

MB0306151696 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1511 GMT 3 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] NATIONAL ASSEMBLY June 3 SAPA — As an official opposition the National Party [NP] would act in the nation's interests at all times, putting South Africa first and opposing Government whenever it acted contrary to those interests, National Party secretary-general Roelf Meyer said on Monday [3 June].

This meant it would not be an opposition like the Conservative Party [CP] used to be — the CP never gave preference to the national interest and "accordingly disappeared from the scene", he said during debate on Deputy President F W de Klerk's budget vote. The NP would also not act like the Democratic Party [DP] "because the Tony Leon-style is being perceived as opportunistic and self-centred ... the DP will therefore also disappear".

The NP would act in the interests of all South African communities and to the benefit of all interest groups, Meyer said.

Pieter Groenewald (FF [Freedom Front]) said the NP had crooked the voters. The party had in repeated elections and referenda told the electorate how essential power sharing was and that self-determination was not tenable. Now the ANC was dominating the NP and it had to get out of the Government of National Unity. The NP could forget about ever becoming the government, among other reasons because it did not have an ideal, Groenewald said. It had sold out the Afrikaners.

South Africa: Mpumalanga Premier Fills Cabinet Post Vacated by NP

MB0306134796 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1310 GMT 3 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] NELSPRUIT June 3 SAPA — Mpumalanga premier Mathews Phosa on Monday [3 June] announced that J B Masilela would replace MEC [member of the Executive Council] for agriculture Dr Lucas Nell.

Nell's post, which was left vacant with the National Party [NP] pullout from the government of national unity, will be filled in July by Masilela, Phosa said. He said other posts would be reshuffled. Craig Padayachee, currently the MEC for housing, would become the MEC for local government and housing. Lassy Chiwayo would be promoted to MEC for sports, arts, culture and recreation.

South Africa: Freedom Front Whip Criticizes 'Chaotic' Parliament

*MB0306142996 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1243 GMT 3 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] CAPE TOWN June 3 SAPA — The chaotic, undisciplined and unprofessional way Parliament was being run could have tragic effects for South Africa, Freedom Front [FF] chief whip Joseph Chiole said on Monday [3 June].

Many committees were starting late, dissolved for lack of a quorum, or never met at all because of organisational problems, he said in a statement. He had been scheduled to attend three committee meetings on Monday morning. The joint internal arrangements committee, scheduled to start at 9am, had not met. It had apparently been postponed to 1100 and those members who did arrive left at 0915. An internal committee was to have met at 1000 to decide on guidelines for live TV coverage for Parliament. The meeting had broken up at 1015 because of inadequate attendance. This was the second time this had happened with this committee. Chiole said he had also attended a Transport committee meeting which began at 1000, but left at 1020 when it was unable to summon a quorum.

No country could function efficiently in the long term if its Parliament operated in such a chaotic way, he said. This unnecessarily lengthened the parliamentary year and created a very bad impression inside and outside South Africa. Eventually the whole country would function inefficiently, with tragic and obvious consequences for South Africa.

South Africa: DP Welcomes National Party to Opposition With Warning

*MB0306162796 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1530 GMT 3 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] NATIONAL ASSEMBLY June 3 SAPA — While he welcomed F W de Klerk and the National Party [NP] to the new territory of opposition politics, he wished to remind them that there were no soft options and no easy landings outside the politics of power, Democratic Party [DP] leader Tony Leon said on Monday [3 June].

There was only the hard road the DP had ploughed "because in terms of my party's politics and our position we have known no other roads", he said during debate on Deputy President F W de Klerk's budget vote. The DP knew no other than the hard way. "We have been sustained and we continue to draw sustenance from the principles and the values and ideology of liberal democracy, enterprise economics and the power of the individual as the touchstone of value in our society."

In Parliament, the Constitutional Assembly and in local government councils across South Africa, the DP's size and strength had never been synonymous with either effectiveness or distinctiveness, whereas for the NP power and patronage had been of primary importance. "Values and ideology have fuelled the DP since Helen Suzman sat alone in a previous Parliament for 13 years," Leon said.

South Africa: De Klerk Notes Requirements for True Multiparty Democracy

*MB0306150696 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1348 GMT 3 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] NATIONAL ASSEMBLY June 3 SAPA — Only when there was doubt about which party would win an election would it be safe to say a multi-party democracy was established in South Africa, National Party [NP] leader F W de Klerk said on Monday [3 June].

This had happened in the recent Western Cape local government poll and should also develop in the rest of the country, he said in his last budget vote debate as Deputy President. He would work for multi-party democracy as leader of the NP.

De Klerk said he would like to tell President Nelson Mandela who, according to newspaper reports, recently said he (De Klerk) should plead before him on his knees that he would find him beside him when he acted in South Africa's interests. "But he will never find me on my knees before him. What South Africa needs is that he and I — and everyone with us — should go on our knees before God Almighty."

He was deeply aware of his responsibilities as leader of the biggest opposition party and the second biggest party in the country. He undertook before all that he would:

- At all times promote that which was in the Republic's interests and fend off that which could harm it;
- At all times obey, respect and subscribe to the Constitution; and
- Execute his tasks dutifully and be true to his conscience.

The NP would continue to give its whole-hearted support to all efforts to promote economic growth; to alleviate the plight of the poor, the deprived and the unemployed; and to build a strong, secure and united nation.

It would urge the Government to take vigorous and appropriate action to maintain law, order and social

stability. "Enough has been said about intentions, plans and strategies to stop crime. The country wants action and wants results."

De Klerk said he was looking forward to his new role. After 18 years in government — first as a Minister, then as State President and after that as Executive Deputy President — he was facing new challenges.

South Africa: De Klerk—ANC Faces 'Day of Reckoning' on Its Record

*MB0306173696 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1721 GMT 3 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] NATIONAL ASSEMBLY June 3 SAPA — The ANC had to realise that every month that passed by took it further from apartheid and nearer to its day of reckoning on its own track record, National Party (NP) leader F W de Klerk said on Monday [3 June].

The NP was giving notice that the 1999 general election would not be about apartheid, but about "ANC stewardship and failures", he said in reply to the last budget vote debate on his Deputy Presidential portfolio. That election would be about values and policies which brought peace, prosperity and jobs to all South Africa's people.

The responsible way the NP was leaving the Government of National Unity (GNU) and the responsible way in which President Nelson Mandela had accepted it had prevented the rand from falling further. It had started falling because of rumours that the NP was about to leave the GNU.

Replying to points raised in the debate by the Freedom Front, De Klerk said it was true that power sharing had not worked out the way the NP had wanted it to. Once the NP was again the majority party it would institute the proposals it had made for consensus government in the new constitution and which had been rejected by the ANC.

De Klerk said there was a full implementation plan for his office's closure. Most of its budget for this year would be returned to the Treasury and "I hope it will not be wasted".

South Africa: West Cape ANC on Probe of Tygerberg Election 'Irregularities'

MB0406085096 Johannesburg SABC 2 Television Network in Afrikaans 0500 GMT 4 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The ANC in the Western Cape has requested an urgent meeting with the province's Member of the Executive Council, Peter Marais, to resolve electoral irregularities in the Tygerberg substructure. The party's Provincial Executive Committee is also

to submit a final request that a reconciliation report for the Khayelitsha ward in the Tygerberg substructure be released. ANC spokesman Cameron Dugmore says if this information is not made available, the party is to apply for a supreme court interdict. The party is also to approach the joint leaders of the local elections task team on the issue.

South Africa: IFP Claims ANC Plots To Register 'Phantom' KwaZulu Voters

*MB0306144996 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1408 GMT 3 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] DURBAN June 3 SAPA — The Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) on Monday [3 June] claimed it had uncovered an African National Congress plot to register thousands of phantom voters in KwaZulu-Natal in order to "gerrymander" a favourable local government election result.

The IFP was reacting to news that 93,000 additional voters registered on the Durban metro voters' roll during the four-day extended voter registration period last month. The extended registration period followed the third postponement of the KwaZulu-Natal poll, which was originally scheduled for November 1 last year.

Only 42,746 voters registered in the Durban metro area during the 30-day extended registration period following the first postponement in November. Inordinately large numbers of voters also registered in many other transitional local council areas during last month's four-day extension period, IFP secretary-general Dr Ziba Jiyane said in a statement.

"It appears the ANC — having accepted that they are going to lose the rural vote to the IFP — has attempted large-scale gerrymandering to prevent the course of the election in urban areas," Jiyane said. "It is now becoming increasingly apparent that the motive behind the ANC's successful campaign to delay the elections was to buy time to attempt mass re-registering of voters in order to gerrymander the electoral demographics."

A multiparty election task group recommended an election postponement until June 26 following official complaints from ANC leaders who claimed ongoing violence would disrupt a free and fair poll. President Nelson Mandela endorsed the postponement.

Responding to the IFP allegations on Monday, ANC provincial secretary Senzo Mchunu said the additional registrations could be a reflection of the ANC's hard work over the four-day extension period. "We worked very hard to register all those who were not yet registered because we realised that most of the people

not yet registered were from urban townships," Mchunu said.

"We realised that most of these people did not realise the importance of registering." He said registration duplications may have occurred. "At the moment we're not in a position to confirm anything because we want to look at our estimates," he said.

South African Press Review for 1 Jun

MB0106154496

[FBIS Report]

BEELD

No Stability Amid Fear — "The appalling crime figures released on 29 May" make one realize that "there is a parallel government no one has voted for, namely, crime," declares a page 16 editorial in Johannesburg **BEELD** in Afrikaans on 30 May. "Behind these figures there are tales of lives destroyed, people living in fear, gangs arrogantly carrying out their raids, swindlers moving from one scandal to another, and much heart-break." Those leaving the country "are tired of being ruled by crime, and seeing that nothing is really being done to the criminal who is now the main violator of human rights in this country." "One must accept that the economic and social causes of crime will not be solved in a short while; that's why everything possible must be done now to defeat this rule of crime decisively," as "no new social order or stable economy can be built in an environment of fear."

Culture of Secrets Returning — "Could it be that secret funds and projects are once again emerging in South Africa?" asks a second editorial on the same page of the same edition of **BEELD**. "There was the Information Scandal of the seventies when secret operations came to light that made one's hair stand on end." In the eighties, too, "there were dozens of secret operations linked to security," and "now we are told that funds for secret projects have doubled in the past two years. What is worse is that the Joint Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finances has to approve this budget without knowing what the money will be spent on." "We would like to know why there is this growing culture of secret projects returning to South Africa. What is so special about South Africa's present circumstances? What has become of the much vaunted transparency?"

South African Press Review for 2 Jun

MB0206161996

[FBIS Report]

SUNDAY TIMES

NP Still Race-Based — National Party, NP, leader F.W. de Klerk says the results of the local elections in Western Cape Province signal "the beginning of a new era in South African politics in which people vote for a set of policies and not according to their race," says an editorial on page 22 of Johannesburg **SUNDAY TIMES** in English on 2 June. "That would be progress indeed, but unfortunately for South Africa, Mr de Klerk's assertions do not bear up under scrutiny. As in 1994, coloured and white voters backed the NP, while black people side with the ANC. Race was as important a factor as ever and, despite what Mr de Klerk says now, was made so by tactics adopted by the more recidivist elements in his party." It adds: "But if ever again the NP is to be a political force outside the Western Cape, it must eschew for all time the racist ploys that work so well in its provincial redoubt." Continued use of racist tactics "will ensure the party has no growth potential in the rest of the country."

RAPPORT

NP W. Cape Victory 'Good Sign' — "The National Party's [NP] performance in the Western Cape municipal elections is a good sign, mainly because it indicates that the NP has kept its support base in the province after announcing its withdrawal from the government of national unity," begins a page 20 editorial in Johannesburg **RAPPORT** in Afrikaans on 2 June. "If the party can consolidate and strengthen this level of support then it has the opportunity of searching countrywide for allies so it can function as a true opposition to the ANC." "One hopes that the poor performance of smaller parties like the Democratic Party and the Freedom Front will not hinder the role of the opposition, but that these parties will be able to recover and play a supporting role. One of the main reasons the NP was able to maintain its support base is that it has shaken off the extra baggage of partner in government. The electorate now has a clearer picture of the NP. NP leader F.W. de Klerk calls it the first fruits of its withdrawal from government." "The Western Cape has shown that the electorate is not blind to the ANC-COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions]-SACP's [South African Communist Party] inability to govern the country. South Africans do not want to be subjected to a systematic process of decay."

Clarity on Economy Needed — A second editorial on the same page of the same edition begins: "The hope that the ANC would give a clear indication of the government's future economic direction has faded once again. At a 1 June meeting between government, business, and labor, Deputy President Mbeki merely expressed

the good intentions of government. Meanwhile, South Africa, and the rest of the world, are still in the dark about the ANC's plans for the economy. Mbeki's reluctance to act decisively on increasing tension between socialists in his own ranks and proponents of the free market system is especially worrying in the light of recent action by the ANC's COSATU ally. Besides threatening the Reserve Bank and commercial banks, COSATU also urged the business sector to stay away from the debate on privatization. Soon Mbeki and the ANC will have to state unequivocally where they stand on the issue."

South African Press Review for 3 Jun

MB0306132896

[FBIS Report]

THE STAR

Call for Army To Fight Crime — "Crime is destroying the fabric of our society, the centre of Johannesburg, and our chances of luring the international investment so badly needed if the long-term socio-economic solution to our No 1 crisis is to be found," states Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 3 June in a page-12 editorial. Furthermore, the police, the prisons, and the courts "are themselves in disarray, understaffed and unable to deal with criminals." "Let's mobilise the army immediately," urges the editorial. "Send in the troops, armed, prepared and visible. Send thousands into our townships, our suburbs and our cities. Send them in by day and by night as a warning to the gangsters that, at last, we are serious about — and capable of — destroying them before they destroy us."

Demise of ANC-COSATU-SACP Alliance Remote — Mondli Makhanya writes in an article on the same page on the demand that the ANC distance itself from the Congress of South African Trade Unions, COSATU, and the South African Communist Party, SACP. Makhanya believes the "allies draw strength from each other and to break their relationship anytime soon would be tantamount to political suicide." The ANC is governing in a world "which is drifting towards the economic right and in which the power of markets dictate the political agendas of governments. Both the corporate sector and pro-business opposition parties

have moved rapidly to exploit perceived differences between the ANC and its allies." However, Makhanya believes that "no matter what strains may hit the alliance, chances of its demise are remote." The alliance needs to continue "to tame the NP's [National Party] influence in the public service's middle management; the need to push the business sector to effect real change in its ranks. The glue that bound the allies during the anti-apartheid struggle is the same one that will keep them together as they strive to ensure their position as the main political force in South Africa is entrenched."

BUSINESS DAY

Local Voting Closely Matching National Trends — "One unsatisfactory feature of South Africa's new democracy is that the outcomes of local elections closely match national political trends," notes Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 3 June in a page-8 editorial. Voting decisions should be made on the basis of the abilities of local candidates "rather than according to national party political leanings." "Though there may be some citizens who voted this way, outcomes in the Western Cape last week, especially with the virtual disappearance of minor parties, suggest this is very uncommon." The paper concludes that "it is unsatisfactory that in this, the third round of post-apartheid elections, inefficiency is still the norm. Last November the ANC accused those who highlighted electoral flaws of being 'negative'. This time, with the election being handled by an NP administration, the ANC may challenge the poll's validity. The challenge is to learn from past mistakes."

Mbeki 'Dismissive' About Allegations Against Sigcau — A second editorial comments on the question of what government should do about Public Enterprises Minister Stella Sigcau's alleged acceptance of a 50,000 rands bribe while a Transkei cabinet member saying Deputy President Thabo Mbeki's "indulgent and dismissive response — reminiscent of the handling of the Sarafina affair — does not sit well with government's stated commitment to clean rule." "Mbeki gives no sign that Sigcau has been questioned about her version of events. His response hints at a certain indifference to legitimate public concerns about the credentials of a minister of state."

Angola**Angola: President Fires Prime Minister, National Bank Governor**

MB0306202396 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 3 Jun 96

[Presidential decrees issued by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in Luanda on 3 June]

[FBIS Translated Text] Under the terms of the powers conferred upon me by Paragraphs A of Article 66 and C of Article 118 of the Constitution, and Article 74 of the same law, I hereby relieve Dr. Marcolino Jose Carlos Moco from his duties as prime minister of the Republic of Angola. He was appointed to that post by presidential decree No. 82/92 of 4 December.

Under the terms of the powers conferred upon me by Paragraph A of Article 76 of the Constitution and Article 74 of the same law, I hereby:

1. Appoint Dr. Fernando Jose da Franca Dias van Dunem to the post of prime minister of the Republic of Angola Government.
2. In terms of the Paragraph B of the Article 76 of the Constitution, the new prime minister has to present the president of the Republic a proposal for the government's composition within five days.

Under the terms of the powers conferred upon me by Paragraph B of Article 76 of the Constitution and Article 74 of the same law, I hereby relieve Antonio Gomes Furtado from his duties as governor of the National Bank of Angola. He was appointed to that post by decree No. 14/95 of 26 May.

Taking into account that the prime minister was relieved of his duties and the resignation of the remaining government members, under the terms of Paragraph A of Article 76 and C of the Article 118 of the Constitution, in order to assure the normal running of government bodies, under the terms of the Article 74 of the Constitution, I hereby determine that the dismissed government officials should continue their duties until the new government takes office.

Since the government ceased its functions, under the terms of Paragraph A of Article 76 and C of the Article 118 of the Constitution, I hereby determine that:

1. All foreign exchange transactions by banks should cease until the new government is sworn in.
2. In accordance with the state's strategic interests, the president of the Republic may allow foreign exchange transactions with the outside world in the period referred to in the previous number.

[Issued] Luanda 3 June 1996.

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Republic.

Angola: President Outlines 'Serious' Crisis

MB0306212196 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 3 Jun 96

[Speech by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in Luanda on 3 June — recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] Angolans, the time has come to calmly and profoundly reflect upon the country's current political, social, and economic situation, and to make firm and consistent decisions to halt the continual degradation of the people's living standards.

You are all aware that today we face the most serious socioeconomic crisis ever. The successive experiences undertaken to overcome that crisis over the past three years have failed. The consequences of that are the virtual paralysis of the productive sector — except oil production; the near paralysis of diamond production; the extreme degradation of social infrastructure and equipment, notably electrical power and water; hyperinflation whose annual rates exceed 3,000 percent; the worsening of the budget deficit; the unbridled expansion of economic credit; a huge increase in the issuing of money but with no return; the practical existence of two currencies that have discredited and perverted the banking system; a major lack of control over foreign exchange; and so on.

In view of that, the state's social role has in practice been drastically reduced. The speculative commercial sector has benefited from the allocation of resources. A strong parallel financial system has developed, while a commercial system, which does not require foreign currency or has its own resources, has been established. The transactions conducted under this system already amount to at least 90 percent of the country's overall imports. This has resulted in the de facto subordination of the country's commercial system to the so-called commerce that does not require the spending of foreign currency becoming the dominant system. This factor, which is beyond the government's control, has determined the (?shaping) of the price system, including basic commodities and raw materials.

Moreover, the social crisis has worsened. Most salaries have virtually become symbolic, notably civil service's salaries, despite the significant increases that have been made. The state health and education sectors have almost collapsed due either to the resignation of many cadres and workers or to the worsening of basic working conditions. Unemployment and underemployment has worsened. Basic assistance to vulnerable layers of

society and former combatants has become ineffective. There are no coordinating and controlling mechanisms for the main sectors that should ensure security, calm, and stability for citizens. Besides, some officials often disregard decisions made by government agencies, and debate government issues outside suitable channels and use other dishonorable methods that (?hinder) the government's reputation and good image.

The 1996 program of action and state general budget proposed by government and approved by the National Assembly merely comply with the economic management philosophy and government action responsible for the aforementioned situation. Since the beginning of the year, the government, from a practical and economic standpoint, has done nothing but propose and approve new fiscal laws to successively review the official foreign exchange rates and, quote, rehearse, unquote, the payment of a new salary scale for the civil service sector, though not fully covering the entire sector.

The country is, therefore, facing a very serious crisis. Social breakdown is obvious; the people are facing extreme poverty; desperation is present in many hearts. The time of reckoning has come. Those that failed must modestly assume their mistakes. One must change, and to do that we must precisely identify the fundamental causes that led to this state of affairs. That is the only way there can be prospects of regaining hope in our future and opening the way for a new life.

First, it is fair to blame social breakdown on the violent war that followed the September 1992 elections since it was responsible for unprecedented destruction of the country's infrastructure and essential equipment, the death and forcible and massive dislocation of hundreds of thousands of citizens, the virtual paralyzation of productive and business activities, a marked decline in moral values, and lethargic habits that stemmed from the desperate struggle for survival and hopelessness in life.

Social breakdown must, however, be blamed to a large extent on the implementation of economic programs that have inevitably led to a seriously permanent inflation. This means a continual reduction of real income, and the virtual abandonment of state's social functions and the destruction of public administration. To put it clearly: We are facing the effective and total collapse of the current neoliberal and monetarist economic philosophy, and of government's role.

How to overcome this very serious crisis that affects all of us and conditions the reorganization of economic activity, the country's development, and even the very survival of the Angolan state at a time when the

timetables for the full implementation of the tasks foreseen in the Lusaka Protocol are drawing nearer?

As we have seen, the current system is characterized by the fact that all its economic facets, excluding salaries, are automatically indexed to the informal foreign exchange rates. Meanwhile, informal foreign exchange rates are not determined by the performance of formal market forces. Instead, those rates reflect the role of a speculative commercial sector that is in place in view of the influx of foreign currency beyond the control of the state and the monetary and financial system. That is, dollars derived primarily from illegal diamond mining. This is a system that reproduces by itself, rendering the return of money to the banking system unviable. The system results in the informal foreign exchange rate being speculative. In view of this, the state tends to spend progressively less and pay increasingly more as part of a continual and growing disruptive process. Furthermore, it becomes practically impossible for the state to comply with the limits set by the successive state general budgets. These have become a fiction, encouraging the use of illegal and palliative solutions.

Contrary to what most people have suggested, the solution does not lie on the realignment of the economy as a whole, using the speculative system as a paradigm. Instead, the solution lies in the destruction of that system, gearing economic management toward the construction of a situation desirable to the country, that is, in the context of the role played by a progressively structured market. In other words, it is necessary to have a gradual transition toward a social market economy so the process can, within the limits of one's possibilities, be effectively controlled and free of social and political disruption.

On a short-term basis, the essential goals to be achieved should include the attainment of more commercial activity and the effective control of the country's foreign exchange resources so the supply of goods to the people can be assured; the guarantee that the defense, security, and domestic order sectors can become operational; a halt to the erosion of living standards and unemployment; the revamping of the productive system while ensuring the allocation of resources for the reorganization, through specific programs, of domestic production and small-scale industry linked to the supply system; the maintenance and renovation of basic and social infrastructure, notably those that permit the free movement of people and goods or the settlement of people in their residential areas; the restoration of social welfare and health services; and social security for former combatants and war-displaced persons.

Likewise, it is indispensable that businessmen and residents regain their trust in the banking system. The commercial system must be revised without spending foreign currency. Angolan entrepreneurs must be strategically integrated into the economic stabilization process. The Program for the Stabilization of Angola's Diamond Sector, (?Proesa), should be effectively implemented. Likewise, a number of measures must be introduced with a view to reorganizing the current commercial system; the general prices, goods, and services system; the use of foreign exchange budgets as fundamental management mechanisms; the general, sectoral, and regional planning of economic activity; the reorganization of the central bank; and the end to the use of oil in short-term lines of credit. It is also necessary to introduce principles and conditions regarding the allocation of export credit, the organization of foreign exchange remittances, the effective integration of foreign exchange bureaus in the banking system, the definition of principles guiding the payment of imports, the opening of letters of credit and the extension of their validity, the establishment of a single foreign exchange rate, and the introduction of a restrictive monetary policy and sound budget policy. Moreover, civil service salaries should be indexed to the evolution of the single official foreign exchange rate. There should be effective negotiations between government, employers, and trade unions. Angolan entrepreneurs must be mobilized around the basic principle that they should be given preference when it comes to the allocation of foreign exchange resources.

In line with what has been outlined, it is indispensable and appropriate to readjust the fundamental management instruments, namely the state general budget, to the new reality. It is also necessary to restore discipline and clear-cut government actions, thus preventing phenomena like corruption and favoritism, and once and for all putting an end to the high crime rate, organized theft, and dilapidation of state assets. This includes not only a direct fight against those who disregard the law, but also the drafting of an immigration policy that discourages foreign citizens from engaging in illegal and fraudulent activities that lead to galloping inflation, such as the hoarding of goods, speculative foreign exchange rates, and the theft of huge amounts of Angolan currency.

The Angolan Armed Forces (FAA), the National Police, and other domestic security agencies must continue improving their operational mechanisms so that logistical, material, and financial resources are made available in a timely fashion to all units throughout the country to meet personnel needs. In this context, a greater effort to improve the logistical and inspection systems in those sectors is recommended so as to avoid the theft of goods

and technical resources earmarked for the FAA and National Police. Special attention should be given to the Economic Police, the commerce and finance inspection services and their agents who, on the one hand, should earn a fair salary, and on the other be equipped with modern equipment so they can fully discharge their duties.

All those goals cannot be implemented unless we do away with the current management system and ineffective government methods. The aim is to regain the credibility that has been lost, and create conditions for successful actions to be carried out within the framework of the new lifestyle we announced today. At this time of change it is natural for all Angolans to aspire to rapid solutions to the problems they face daily. If this aspiration is fair, then we also must accept that individual problems must be viewed in the general context of shortcomings that (?concern) the nation. If it is true to say that Angola is potentially rich with huge resources, then it is equally true that our wealth must be [words indistinct] manufactured, shipped, and traded. This is a (?long-drawn) and expensive process, demanding correct management of all human and material capacities, and selfless input from each one of us.

Peace is another condition required for the full use of those resources. The prevailing relative peace in Angola, which permits a greater movement of people and goods, calls for new dedication to work [words indistinct] does not yet permit us to face the process of national reconstruction in its entirety. We aspire to a lasting peace. The ongoing peace process, an indispensable factor in the fulfillment of our lives, seems to have finally achieved an irreversible momentum despite delays in fulfilling timetables. Accordingly, I appeal to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] to stop making ambiguous statements, to trust the government as an honest partner, and to rigorously and seriously follow the stance the government has adopted so as to faithfully fulfill all pledges made in Bicesse and Lusaka.

About a month ago the National Assembly approved and I promulgated an amnesty law for all crimes against state security and other related crimes committed by Angolan citizens during the Angolan conflict between 31 May 1991 and now, as well as all military crimes. Today, in this address to the nation, I reiterate my personnel commitment to the unbiased and rigorous implementation of this law, and I urge all those benefiting from it to respond with concrete gestures to achieve peace and national reconciliation. We must create an appropriate atmosphere to establish fraternal and mutually respectful relations among Angolans regardless of their political beliefs or party membership. It is neces-

sary to once and for all bury our past differences and violence so that together we may build the future.

FAA and UNITA military leaders have announced that the incorporation of UNITA soldiers in FAA will end on 30 July. I hope that afterward state administration will be reinstated in areas now controlled by UNITA, and the free movement of people and goods will be restored throughout the country. Then UNITA will regain its status as a legal political party, taking its seat in the National Assembly. We will thus form a unity and national reconciliation government with a medium-and long-term program of action.

Dear compatriots, by fulfilling the decisions contained in this address we are doing nothing but showing loyalty and respect toward all those who, in September 1992, believed that a new life depended only on the votes they cast and on the hope they entertained. Through this message, we propose a plan for a new life. Thank you very much for your attention.

Angola: UNITA Welcomes Reshuffle, Says More Needed

LD0306211396 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 2000 GMT 3 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [Unidentified correspondent] The Angolan president has dismissed the prime minister. We have Marcos Samondo of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] to comment on this decision. What can you say about the reshuffle and its justification?

[Samondo] Well, I think that whenever there is a serious economic situation in the country it is necessary to take measures. We believe these changes are welcome. Of course it remains to be seen if the problem rested merely with the people who were dismissed or whether what was necessary was a more comprehensive reform, which perhaps should include the method of government itself. We think this is a factor that has greatly contributed to the current economic situation.

[Correspondent] So in your opinion, is it enough to change the people or is it necessary to change more?

[Samondo] I think it is not enough to change the people because obviously in the case of the prime minister, former Prime Minister Marcolino Moco, I feel he did not truly have power. Power is concentrated in Putungo de Belas [presidential palace]. Today Angola is experiencing a crisis that goes beyond individuals. There is a crisis due to the way in which the country is being governed — there is no transparency whatsoever. Another question is the division of labor. Who is really responsible? This question has not yet been broached.

In any case, as the measures were announced today, the Angolan people will no doubt be following developments very closely. UNITA obviously will do the same. We hope this will not be a mere cosmetic operation, but in reality there will be a political will, of which UNITA has always spoken, to get to the bottom of the problem and solve it, because my Angolan compatriots and everyone who lives in Angola is suffering because of this economic crisis.

[Correspondent] Is it not time for Savimbi to accept the vice presidency?

[Samondo] These are two completely separate issues, because the vice presidency and even UNITA's participation in the national unity government belong in the context of the Lusaka protocol. [passage omitted] I believe today's changes are to do with the MPLA's [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] way of governing. The UNITA issues belong to the Lusaka protocol. [passage omitted]

Angola: MPLA Chief—Situation Could Lead Army To Stage Coup

MB0106154596 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 1 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Lopo do Nascimento, secretary general of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA], said this week that Angola's economic and social situation remains uncertain after a 20-year civil war. He said this could lead the Army to think about a coup d'etat against the Luanda government to change the situation.

Lopo do Nascimento is quoted by Channel Africa as making this statement in an interview with a Portuguese weekly, VISAO. He said the situation in the country is complex — there is neither war nor peace because although weapons have been silenced, the life of the Angolan people has not improved.

The senior MPLA official said although there are no more attacks on Angola, there is no freedom of movement for people and goods. Lopo do Nascimento said and we quote, we are not saying the war will resume because troops from the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola are not prepared to resume war. What could happen is a coup d'etat against the government in view of the continued deterioration of living conditions in the country, unquote.

Lopo do Nascimento said Angolans' social life has deteriorated because of misappropriation of state funds and the wrong perception of the market economy. He said economic restructuring should not make people

poorer, and stressed the need to reduce public spending but not social spending.

In conclusion, Lopo do Nascimento called for an end to the social crisis in Angola. He said salaries must be increased and corruption eradicated, particularly in the public service, where corruption is a means of survival.

Angola: Catholic Priest Given 1-Month Suspended Jail Sentence

MB0406091496 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 4 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Luanda yesterday saw the end of Catholic priest (Konrad Litscher's) trial. The Angolan authorities had accused him of crimes against State security.

The Luanda Police Court [title as heard] issued the priest with a fine of 90,000 new kwanzas and a one-month prison sentence suspended for two years.

This decision did not please defense lawyer Manuel Goncalves, who said he intends to put in an appeal with the Supreme Court. It is worth noting that at the start of the trial Goncalves had questioned the Luanda Police Court's competence to try State security-related offenses.

Zambia

Zambia: Chiluba Orders No International Relations Comments

MB0406060096 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 4 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] President Frederick Chiluba has ordered government leaders and members of the general public to refrain from making comments on Zambia's international relations because they are delicate issues. Mr. Chiluba said issues relating to Zambia and other countries are to be handled diplomatically.

Zambia: Chiluba—Country Must Not Rely on Foreign Aid

MB0406121196 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1115 GMT 4 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] President Frederick Chiluba says Zambia must not continue to rely on foreign aid, saying this can compromise national sovereignty. Mr. Chiluba said sovereignty and independence will always be compromised if the country is seen as a perpetual beggar and a recipient of foreign aid.

In a speech read on his behalf by Mines Minister Keli Wabwila, the president said Zambia should not be seen to be an object of charity but must have its own

destiny. He was speaking at the opening of the Rotary International [word indistinct] conference in Lusaka today.

He said that Third World countries, including Zambia, are poor but [words indistinct] not to be objects of charity. Mr. Chiluba noted that Third World countries are also poor because they have failed to take advantage of abundant labor and to engage in gainful activities that will meet the needs of the country.

Zambia: Finance Minister Regrets 'Radical' U.S. Aid Cut Threats

MB0306070996 (Internet) ZAMBIA TODAY in English 2 Jun 96

[Item originally published by ZANA on 2 June: "U.S. State Department Threatens Aid Cuts to Zambia"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The United States is reviewing its bilateral and multilateral relationship with Zambia, which will include development aid cuts.

U.S. State department spokesman, Nicholas Burns, says the move has been prompted by the passing into law the Constitutional Amendments which restrict the presidency to Zambians whose ancestry was also Zambian.

"These amendments seriously threaten the integrity and credibility of the electoral process and significantly undermine Zambia's action."

"In light of the Government of Zambia's action, the United States is reviewing its bilateral and multilateral relationship, including assistance programmes in Zambia," Mr Burns warned. He explained that the warm relations between his country and Zambia, and the partnership in Zambia's development, were based on the shared commitment to democracy and economic reforms.

"We have repeatedly made known to the Government of Zambia our deep concerns over these amendments and other recent actions that threaten Zambia's new democratic system. The United States urges the Government of Zambia to reverse its decision on the Constitutional amendments, to renew its commitment to democracy, and to take immediate steps to ensure that this year's elections are free and fair," Mr Burns said.

But reacting to the statement, Finance Minister Ronald Penza regretted the stand adopted by the U.S. government explaining that even before President Frederick Chiluba signed the Constitutional Amendment bill he had held wide consultations with representatives of donor countries, including that of the United States.

Mr Penza observed that the amendments introduced in the constitution had originated from the people and it

was, therefore, regrettable that the U.S. government was unable to respect genuine wishes of the Zambian people.

Mr Penza expressed hope that the radical stand of the U.S. government will not be copied by other western governments now helping Zambia with funding for development programmes.

Opposition United National Independence Party president, Kenneth Kaunda, reacted with glee at the news that the U.S. government was about to cut aid to Zambia. Dr Kaunda, who has been among those calling for sanctions against the Zambian government, said in Lusaka that he hoped other donor countries will follow the example set by the U.S. government and introduce similar measures too.

Others calling for cuts have been Zambia Democratic Congress President Dean Mung'omba and Liberal Progressive Front leaders.

Zambia: Opposition Party Says Police Detained UNIP Vice President

MB0306144196 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1115 GMT 3 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] UNIP [United National Independence Party] Vice President Senior Chief Inyambo Yeta and two other senior members of the party have been arrested. Party Chairman General Malimba Masheke confirmed their arrests, saying among those picked up are the UNIP president's special (?officer), Mr. Muhadi Lungu, and member of the Central Committee for economy and finance, Mr. Rabson Chongwe.

General Masheke told ZNBC [Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation] in Lusaka today that he does not know the charges which police are laying on his colleagues. General Masheke, who also disclosed that four other party members were picked up yesterday, indicated that more arrests were likely to follow. He appealed to members of UNIP to remain calm but be vigilant.

Police declined to comment.

Zambia: Official Reports Police Detain 9 UNIP Members

MB0406060496 (Internet) ZAMBIA TODAY in English 3 Jun 96

[Item originally published by ZANA on 3 June: "Nine UNIP Leaders Arrested - Masheke"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The opposition United National Independence Party [UNIP] claimed in Lusaka this afternoon that nine of its top leaders were between Sunday (2 June) and Monday morning picked up by po-

lice in connection with the upsurge of violence which followed the signing of the new Constitution.

UNIP Chairman, General Malimba Masheke, told a packed press briefing in Lusaka that among the arrested leaders is Vice-President Inyambo Yeta who a week ago was accused of issuing a press statement which tended to fan violence in the nation.

Senior Chief Inyambo is said to have been picked up by police from his home at dawn and is now being held at Woodlands police station.

Others being held by police are Morris Kaulung'ombe, who is head of physical security around party president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, and who was linked to the beating of Education Deputy Minister Ng'uni during the run-up to a bye-election in the Lundazi parliamentary by-election; Muhadi Lungu, who is special assistant to Dr Kaunda for press and public relations; Rabson Chongo, one time Finance Minister under the Kaunda administration and now chairman of the Economic and Finance Committee of UNIP and Patrick Goma who is secretary of defence and security in UNIP.

Others are Major-General Nicholas Zulu (retired), who joined UNIP's ranks from the National Party weeks ago; Brigadier-General Joseph Chitomfwa (retired) and maverick airforce officer - Captain Selemani Mphangula Banda (retired) who at one stage had led his own opposition party and George Zulu, a civil servant.

General Masheke disclosed that his party received advance information on the planned police swoop and that it had been aimed at the entire Central Committee but somehow Government has now chosen to pick up UNIP leaders in groups "until all the members of the central committee are rounded up."

General Masheke denied that those arrested were in any way linked to the "Black Mamba" organisation saying the current problem arises from the big rally which UNIP addressed on May 4 and which was attended by a huge crowd.

He charged that the Black Mamba is the creation of the MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] government meant to create conditions of insecurity in the country which they can use in turn as an excuse to declare a State of Emergency and thereby paralyse the entire structure of UNIP.

General Masheke admitted that police had searched the offices of those arrested prior to their being picked up.

Police Inspector-General Francis Ndhlovu announced the arrest of the first five on Sunday afternoon and had promised to have them charged on Monday.

But police public relations officer, Francis Musonda, would not say when those arrested would be charged since the case was being handled by "other people."

Mr Ndhlovu was categorical that police had a long list of those involved in the activities of the shadowy "Black Mamba" organisation which so far has been credited with the explosions which occurred at the State House perimeter wall fence and at the offices of TIMES OF ZAMBIA. There were no casualties in both cases though extensive damages were recorded.

Zambia: Lusaka Court Charges 8 UNIP Members With Treason

MB0406121096 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1115 GMT 4 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Eight UNIP [United National Independence Party] members were this morning charged with treason in Lusaka Magistrates' Court. The eight include UNIP Vice President Inyambo Yeta; Dr. Kaunda's special assistant, (?Muhabi Lungu); Finance Chairman Rabson Chongo; and retired Army General Joseph Chitomfwa.

Others are Captain Selemani Banda, (Joseph Kalunyembe), (Matthew Nbilili), and (Sipo Ndola). The eight, who appeared [words indistinct] principal resident magistrate, (Humphrey Busokolo), have been charged with [words indistinct] which constitute treason. The [words indistinct] forming a clandestine group, called the Black Mamba and obtaining explosive devices. They are further charged with planting the bombs at State House, Intercontinental Hotel, and the TIMES OF ZAMBIA offices in Ndola.

The accused are said to have committed the crimes between 2 April and 2 June. The eight have been remanded in custody until 19 June, when they will appear (?for a plea).

An application for bail by the defense lawyers [words indistinct].

Zambia: Opposition To Demonstrate Against UNIP Members' Detentions

MB0406074196 Lusaka THE POST in English 4 Jun 96

[Report by Sipo Kapumba: "Government To Be Fought Over Black Mamba" — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] UNIP [United National Independence Party] chairman Malimba Masheke yesterday said his party was planning a combination of mass demonstrations, rallies and court action to fight government attempts to link UNIP to the shadowy Black Mamba organisation.

"We want to organise the people because no one can rule if the people don't want him to rule," Masheke said at a press briefing at Freedom House yesterday.

Masheke reiterated that the Black Mamba scare was an MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] creation designed to facilitate the declaration of a state of emergency in the country. "The Black Mamba is being linked to UNIP because Chiluba wants to use it to declare a state of emergency," Masheke said. "We are top UNIP members and it can't be UNIP if we don't know about it."

Masheke said UNIP had information that 31 of its members, including all central committee members were due to be picked up in the continued police swoop. Masheke also announced that opposition parties including the Zambia Democratic Congress, Liberal Progressive Front, National Party, National Democratic Alliance and others are due to share the platform this Saturday at which there will be major pronouncements on last month's inter party talks which were boycotted by MMD.

National Party chairman Edward Shamwana in a separate interview regretted the arrests of the UNIP leaders and said it was sad that the opposition could not be allowed to operate freely. "This seems like a ploy to frighten the opposition so that it can be less vigorous in campaigning for issues," Shamwana said.

Zambia: Violence Feared in Lusaka Over Political Situation

MB3105205096 Johannesburg MAIL & GUARDIAN in English 31 May-6 Jun 96 p 14

[Report by Brian Latham]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] As Zambia's constitutional debate heats up, there are real fears that the first political violence in decades could erupt in Lusaka.

Zambia's vibrant but eccentric press is carrying reports claiming former president Kenneth Kaunda (KK) is training Arab "terrorists" in South Africa.

Kaunda has been barred from standing in elections, because a recent, and bizarre constitutional amendment bars "foreigners" from seeking presidential office. A foreigner has been defined in the amendment as someone who, like Kaunda, who was born in Zambia but whose parents were not. Kaunda's parents were Malawians.

For the first time in decades, there are real fears political violence will spill onto the streets of Zambia's capital Lusaka. While Zambians often worried about foreign raids from then Rhodesia and South Africa because of Kaunda's support for liberation movements, not

since the food riots in 1991 has there been any civil disturbance in Zambia — and not since independence has there been any real political instability.

But as Zambia's constitutional debate heats up, opposition leaders are promising demonstrations and violence unless President Frederick Chiluba renounces his plans to prevent them standing against him in the country's elections this October.

And Zambia's press is adding fuel to the fire by alleging that ex-president Kenneth Kaunda is training Arab hitmen in South Africa, using the Johannesburg-based Kaunda Foundation as a front for the training operation.

Malcolm Freid, the foundation's head, says the allegations are "off the wall", adding that Chiluba's Movement for Multi-Party Democracy (MMD) is resorting to bizarre tactics because "it is frightened now-very frightened".

Kaunda's United National Independence Party, UNIP, denies vehemently it is training people to invade Zambia and says it is opposed to violence. But Kaunda's deputy in the party, Senior Chief Inyambo Yeta, claims rioting may be inevitable "when democracy is suppressed" he said. "Extremists will come along and their frustration will lead to trouble. I wouldn't rule out violence."

And Kaunda has vowed to break the law, whatever the cost to himself: "We broke British laws to gain independence and freedom," he said. "And I will do it again now."

Pro-MMD newspapers are stoking the fires. "Chiluba to be killed" said the WEEKLY CHRONICLE, next to a picture of Chiluba with the cross of a telescope sight superimposed on his face. And another newspaper, the SUN, which made the Arab claim, said the "terrorists" would invade Zambia and depose the MMD. The paper published an old picture of a Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] guerrilla. Soldiers like this, pictured in Mozambique, are to move into Zambia, it claimed.

Kaunda returned to Zambia on Tuesday [4 June] after attending a former heads of state meeting with James Callaghan, Pierre Trudeau and Helmut Schmidt in Canada. He was greeted by several hundred UNIP supporters at Lusaka Airport and led a peaceful demonstration into the city centre.

By the time the procession reached the city's main post office, it had swelled to more than 1,000 and Zambian police dispersed the crowd, with Kaunda asking his supporters to return to their homes peacefully. It is illegal to hold a demonstration in Zambia without giving 14 days notice.

Zambians interviewed in the streets this week said they expected trouble. Plagued by desperate economic woes and rising crime rates, Zambians philosophically shrug their shoulders and say the controversial law to ban opposition leaders on the grounds of parentage is "unfair". "If KK is unpopular, let Chiluba prove it in the elections," was the almost universal reaction to the proposed Bill.

And Zambians do have staggering problems, even without the present constitutional crisis. Overwhelming unemployment, crime, and an economy teetering on the verge of collapse are everyday issues.

Zambian businessmen worry that the country's trade imbalance is not sustainable and point to South Africa being more of a hindrance than a help.

With the constitutional crisis coming at a time of desperate economic constraints and fuel shortages, most observers feel Zambia is headed for unrest and civil disturbance which will further undermine Chiluba's attempts to rebuild his ailing country.

Zambia: Chiluba's Security Says POST Reporters Linked to Black Mamba

MB0406074096 Lusaka THE POST in English
4 Jun 96

[Unattributed report: "POST Correspondents Linked to Black Mamba" — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] President Frederick Chiluba's security men last Friday [31 May] accused two POST Copperbelt correspondents of being members of the Black Mamba.

The two correspondents, covering the Copperbelt Agricultural Show in Kitwe, were removed from where a group of journalists from the government-owned and controlled TIMES OF ZAMBIA and DAILY MAIL were gathered, claiming they were a security risk.

One security officer identified as Paggy Kalawela charged at Elias Kamanga and Brian Malama grabbing a camera and accused them of being part of the Black Mamba. "You guys from THE POST have launched a serious campaign against President Chiluba. My instructions are that you should not get any closer to the President," Kalawela said in the presence of several other reporters from TIMES OF ZAMBIA and DAILY MAIL.

The two journalists were then pushed out of the stand President Chiluba was touring and Kalawela placed police to guard the entrance. "We have instructions to obey and we will do just that. We have been instructed to scrutinise all reporters covering this function and

as far as we are concerned you are a security risk," Kalawela charged.

But when asked why POST journalists were being discriminated, Home Affairs Minister Chitalu Sampa, who witnessed the scene, denied there were any such instructions. "I have no idea whatsoever of such orders, though security men have the right to block those they deem as security risks from nearing the President," Sampa said.

The scene was described as "unfortunate" by former information minister Stan Kristafor. "I don't think members of the press can be a security risk," Kristafor said. "I hope they don't link The Post to the Black Mamba."

The government yesterday claimed they had information of a campaign to be launched by THE POST and some opposition parties to discredit President Chiluba and make the country ungovernable.

Zambia: Retired Army, Police Officers Arrested After Bomb Blasts

MB0206184396 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 2 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Police this morning arrested five people suspected to be masterminds behind the recent spate of bomb blasts and bomb threats in the country. Inspector General of Police Francis Ndhlovu said all the five were arrested in Lusaka and have been detained to help police with investigations. He did not disclose where the suspects are being held for security

reasons. Mr. Ndhlovu said three of the five are retired Army officers, one is a retired police officer, and police are (?yet) to give details on the background of the fifth person.

Mr. Ndhlovu said he suspects that the gang behind the bomb blasts is big, but added that police now have a list of possible suspects. He advised all those who committed the bomb blasts to surrender themselves to police because it was just a matter of time before they were rounded up. By tomorrow the police will be in a position to tell the political inclinations of the suspects.

There have been bomb blasts and bomb threats in the recent past by a shadowy group claiming to be the Black Mamba organization. Police even offered a 10 million-kwacha reward for the arrest of people connected with the group.

Zambia: Fuel Shortages Continue for 3rd Week

MB0306125396 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1115 GMT 3 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The fuel shortage entered its third week today [words indistinct] the situation [words indistinct] rationed quantities of fuel. A ZNBC news team which visited several service stations this morning found queues of motorists waiting to buy fuel.

Petrol attendants said the situation has not improved and their stations have continued to receive rationed amounts of fuel. [passage omitted]

Cote d'Ivoire

Cote d'Ivoire: PLCI Chairman Dismisses 4 Central Committee Members

AB0306143396 Abidjan LE JOUR in French
3 Jun 96

[Article by Tollys Bebo: "Confusion in the Liberal Party; Soumah Yadi Dismisses Four Members From the Leadership Body — first paragraph LE JOUR introduction]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Liberal Party of Cote d'Ivoire [PLCI] Central Committee met yesterday at the party's headquarters at Abidjan's district of 220 Logements. The main decision made was the dismissal of the four members who have accused PLCI Chairman Soumah Yadi of having misappropriated almost 45 million CFA francs.

Since yesterday, Amany Kouame, Theodore Aka, Guy Pokoa, and Yaya Konate are no longer members of the PLCI leadership body. The reason for this dismissal is that they have accused Soumah Yadi of having misappropriated the sum of 45 million CFA francs. The PLCI Central Committee, which met yesterday "noted that the accusing members were not in possession of enough evidence to support their allegations." The Central Committee, which deplored the lightness of the accusation leveled against the party's chairman, approved the decision of the party chairman to dismiss the four defaulters from the Executive Committee, in accordance with Article 42 of the party's regulations." [no begin quotation marks as published]

Soumah Yadi has, therefore, temporarily discarded the danger threatening him. One can remember that on 21 May, these four members of the Executive Committee — now dismissed — had vowed to do everything possible to remove the PLCI chairman from office because he "has kept for himself about 45 million CFA francs belonging to the PLCI" and that as a result of this, Mr. Yadi no longer embodies the ideals of the party." The four franc-tireurs also promised to remove him from his post during the next PLCI's congress slated for August and September. One remembers that the retort given by the PLCI chairman who was on his way to France to this open threat was instantaneous: Upon my return, I will put everything in order! I will apply Article 42 of our party's legislation which authorizes the chairman to appoint or dismiss a member of the Executive Committee. All these persons who are agitating, will soon be thrown off." Today, this has been done, but Soumah Yadi, who has got the upper hand over his comrades, does not want to stop just there. He has taken it upon himself to arraign them before the law for defamation. This is therefore a case to be followed.

Cote d'Ivoire: Government Communique Refutes Amnesty International Charges

AB0406093996 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaine Nationale-Une Network in French
1900 GMT 3 Jun 96

[Ivorian Government communique issued on 3 June in Abidjan]

[FBIS Translated Text] In the period preceding the 1995 presidential elections, certain opposition parties, which had not succeeded in enforcing their demand to withdraw the Electoral Code approved by Parliament, and after taking to the streets on several occasions, asked their activists to disrupt the normal running of the above elections by calling for an all-out boycott. This strange concept which was amplified by the press media close to these parties consisted of forcing their supporters not only to abstain from participating in the polls, but above all, to prevent the holding of the polls through all kinds of action.

Calls for civil disobedience and incitement to violence implemented in diverse ways, lead to the death of persons, extensive destruction of property and several buildings, arson, theft, and other atrocities which have unfortunately been glossed over by Amnesty International. The investigations that ensued enabled the arrest of 239 persons mainly from six cities and towns in Cote d'Ivoire. They were accused of the following crimes: Murder, arson, destruction of buildings, theft, violence, attack on meetings, and breach of the exercise of civil rights.

Owing to the sudden outburst of the organized disturbances in a concerted and deliberate manner, the legal investigations did not begin till after the reestablishment of order, freedom of displacement and movement by the forces of the police and the gendarmerie. A total of 70 persons are currently in preventive detention in Abidjan after they were issued with detention warrants by committing magistrates. Several arrested persons were granted bail. Those who were not released are still in detention because their detention seems necessary for the establishment of the truth and this detention is done in accordance with the penal code proceedings.

Obviously, individual citizens suffered a lot from these acts of violence which were imposed on them owing to the boycott of the elections. In certain regions, these unparalleled acts of violence caused massive exodus of citizens who became refugees in their own country. In these conditions, recourse to the law, which is the foundation of a law-abiding state, can only reassure people. Indeed, the judiciary has gone to great lengths, with the indispensable serenity and independence which

it enjoys, to clarify the situation and bring to book all the persons implicated in these events.

After this reminder, the government would like to reaffirm its permanent commitment to the defense of human rights which has made Cote d'Ivoire a land of welcome, hospitality, and exceptional peace in Africa.

Upon analysis, the Amnesty International report constitutes generalizations which show that their writers did not have the right idea about the human rights situation in Cote d'Ivoire where the promotion of a society of freedom, law, and peace is one of the main concerns of the authorities. Even so, Cote d'Ivoire has always been a house where nothing can be kept secret and where organizations concerned with effective contribution to peace and development and especially guided by objectivity are welcomed with the hospitality that characterizes our national culture.

It can therefore be understood and admitted with difficulty that on the basis of the statement of local or foreign manipulators, an international organization with the vocation of ensuring human rights should not know the most fundamental principles of its mission which condemns violence from any quarters whatsoever.

In the cases cited above, it clearly appears that Amnesty International has mistaken its target. Human rights violations were indeed committed by persons on the orders of certain Ivorian opposition political parties. Can Amnesty International therefore gloss over these violations? In any case, the Ivorian people who, in their overwhelming majority, mandated President Henry Konan Bedie to lead their destiny by achieving progress for all and happiness for everyone, cannot be diverted by maneuvers aimed at undermining the real credibility that Cote d'Ivoire enjoys from the international community.

President Konan Bedie, president of all Ivorians by the will of a sovereign people has on several occasions reaffirmed his strong faith in temperate democracy in a political framework based on tolerance, dialogue, nonviolence, and peace. He expressed his intention to give the opposition adequate means to enable it to make its useful contribution to the development of democratic debate and the strengthening of the gains of growth for national development. The president of the republic who also clearly recalled that the freedom of the press is an irreversible choice of our law-abiding state on 14 times granted pardon to political activists who write in some newspapers affiliated to certain opposition parties. They were sentenced for insulting magistrates, defamation, calumny, and other violations of the professional code of ethics.

The political will to promote public freedoms in Cote d'Ivoire is a reality. It is therefore up to every Ivorian woman and man, whatever his political stand, to take part in this effort with all responsibility by respecting the freedoms of each and everyone. In any case, every responsible government has the duty to ensure the right conditions for the exercise of citizens' rights. Furthermore, the Government of the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire, guarantor of social peace and security of persons and goods, would like to assure Amnesty International that it has taken, in every circumstance and in respect of the laws, the adequate measures to prevent the violation of human rights and public order so as to go against the efforts of development of the Ivorian and the whole nation. The general interest of the nation demands this for the happiness of Ivorians and the friends of Cote d'Ivoire, wherever they are in the world.

Ghana

Ghana: Fear, Anxiety Prevail in Atebubu Despite Calm

AB3105204396 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 31 May 96

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The town of Atebubu in northeastern Ghana was shaken this week by an eruption of violence between rival Muslim factions. Supporters of the al-Suna and Tijaniya sects clashed wielding guns, bows, and arrows. Hundreds of al-Suna people were driven out of the town, and there was widespread destruction. Calm has apparently been restored, but it seems to be very much on the surface. Journalist Kwabena Sarpong-Akosah has just been out to Atebubu, and he telexed this report.

Most offices are now functioning normally and schools are in session again following the disruption caused by this week's disturbances but normal trading and farming activities have yet to be resumed, and there is still an atmosphere of fear and anxiety among the townspeople.

For most of the population, the strong police presence, the burned down houses and shops, and the flight of over 500 al-Suna members from the town are reminders that normalcy has not really returned. Those members of [the] al-Suna sect who fled the clashes include infants and children as well as old people. They are now encamped in the nearby town of Kintampo. At the civic center of the Brong Ahafo regional capital, Sunyani, where they camped for two nights, the people looked very weary and exhausted. Some say they wandered in the bush for days, and added that some of them are still out in the bush.

Back at Atebubu, their rivals, the Tijaniya remained unmoved by reports of their plight. In an interview, the leader of the Tijaniya sect, Salifu Dan Hawa, said that his people will only allow al-Suna members back to town if they renounced membership of their sect. I was told at Atebubu yesterday that about 30 al-Suna members who returned home had been coerced to swear on the Holy Koran that they would not practice the rituals of their sect any longer. This was confirmed by two al-Suna members.

Reacting to the Tijaniya leader's position, the deputy regional minister, Kojo Mahama Adam, said that the authorities will not countenance any acts of lawlessness, and that efforts are under way to ensure the speedy return of al-Suna members.

Ghana: Electoral Commission Postpones Supplementary Voter Registration

AB3105210496 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English
1800 GMT 31 May 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Electoral Commission announced today that it has postponed the supplementary voter registration exercise which was scheduled to start tomorrow. A statement, signed by the chairman, Dr. Afari-Djan, explained that this has come about because of the court action brought against the commission by the New Patriotic Party and the People's Convention Party. The exercise has, therefore, been postponed pending the determination of the case.

Ghana: Court Refuses To Grant Order Restraining Electoral Body

AB3105201096 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English
1800 GMT 31 May 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A high court in Accra today refused to grant the injunction being sought jointly by the New Patriotic Party (NPP) and the People's Convention Party (PCP) to restrain the Electoral Commission from compiling a supplementary register of voters from the 1st to the 9th of next month.

In his ruling, an appeal court judge, Mr. Justice J.D. Sarpong, said that after hearing submissions by counsel and studying affidavits accompanying the motion, he felt that the commission should be served a notice of the motion before the case could be heard and not ex-parte. Accordingly, he ordered that the application be served on the Electoral Commission. The case, is therefore, adjourned to the 5th of next month.

Counsel for the NPP and PCP, Nana Akuffo-Addo, argued that the purported compilation of the supplement-

tary register of voters violates Section 26 of the Public Elections Regulations 1995. He said since the appellants are in court to challenge the legality of the action of the Electoral Commission and the fact that the commission has slaved the exercise to start tomorrow, it would be fair and just that they are restrained until the issue is determined.

Ghana: NDC 'Shocked' at Opposition Reaction to Registration

AB3105175396 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English
1800 GMT 30 May 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The National Democratic Congress (NDC) says it is shocked by what it called the negative posture of the opposition on the limited voter registration exercise by the Electoral Commission. A statement issued by the press secretary, Mr. Vincent Assiseh, said on 14 October last year and again on the 25th of January and 29 February this year, the Electoral Commission briefed the interparty advisory committee extensively on the issue. On each occasion, the commission obtained the endorsement of the committee after thorough discussions.

The statement said at the October meeting with the interparty advisory committee, most participants were against the registration of Ghanaians outside the country during the registration period. They suggested that such people could register this year when the register was opened. The NDC said the opposition cannot claim ignorance of the powers given the Electoral Commission in Article 45E of the Constitution to undertake programs for the expansion of the registration of voters.

The statement said it is incredible that members of the opposition, who pride themselves as true democrats, should want to disenfranchise their fellow Ghanaians who have come of age, and who are eligible by law to vote in the forthcoming elections. It wondered how the opposition could determine which political party the prospective voters belong to, and if so, whether they have the right to prevent the potential voters from registering.

The NDC urged all patriotic and right-thinking Ghanaians to condemn what it called the gross misdemeanor on the part of the opposition. The NDC assures the Electoral Commission of its whole support in the exercise of its constitutional obligation, and reminds it of the constitutional provision that the commission shall not be subject to the direction or control of any person or authority.

Ghana: Party Asks Opposition To Cooperate on Limited Registration

AB3105204896 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 31 May 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The EGLE [Every Ghanaian Living Everywhere] Party says it has learned with shock the court action initiated by the New Patriotic Party and the People's Convention Party to restrain the Electoral Commission from reopening the voters register.

In a statement issued in Accra today, the party described the move by the two opposition parties as inconsistent with the Constitution. The statement said the decision by the commission for a limited registration exercise is simply to allow qualified Ghanaians, who have attained the voting age of 18, to be included in the register.

The EGLE Party said it does not understand fears being expressed by the two opposition parties that the limited registration exercise is a ploy by the government to rig the impending elections; that is, more so when each political party has been asked to provide two agents to observe the registration at all the district centers throughout the country. The statement, therefore, called on the opposition parties to cooperate with the Electoral Commission to make the limited registration exercise a success.

Liberia**Liberia: UN Extends Mandate of Observer Mission**

AB3105205296 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 31 May 96

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The UN Security Council has extended the mandate of its observer mission in Liberia. The team, made up of 25 military and civilian staff, will remain in Liberia until August when the future of ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], the West African peacekeeping force with which it works, comes up for discussion.

In a resolution, the Security Council expressed its concern over recent fighting in Liberia and called on the country's factions to restore the peace process. It also called on members of the United Nations to provide financial and logistical support for ECOMOG.

Liberia: ECOMOG Searches for Vehicles, Goods Looted by Fighters

AB0306191096 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 3 Jun 96

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The operation to redeploy ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] troops throughout the Liberian capital is now into its second week following the withdrawal of most combatants from the city center but it could be a while before order is restored. The recent faction fighting was accompanied by widespread looting, particularly of cars and shops, and ECOMOG are making a big effort to try to straighten things out. Our Monrovia correspondent, Jonathan Peyley, telexed this report:

Traffic in Monrovia came to a standstill this afternoon as newly deployed troops of ECOMOG started retrieving vehicles seized by militiamen in the recent fighting. The search for looted vehicles is going on in all parts of the city but it is particularly vigorous in the eastern Paynesville suburb and in Somalia Drive along which militia fighters escaping with looted vehicles have to pass before setting out for rural Liberia where they have been out of reach of ECOMOG.

Scores of vehicles retrieved in the course of this operation can be seen parked by the roadside as owners turn up with bills of sale to reclaim them. The unarmed fighters, from whom the cars are being taken, are also at the checkpoints pleading with the peacekeepers to reconsider their decision, and let them go away with their vehicles. Nearly all the retrieved vehicles have been seriously damaged and repainted in different colors but even so, the rightful owners are anxious to get them back.

ECOMOG sources told me that the operation was part of ECOMOG's efforts to restore order across the capital. The massive search for looted vehicles comes in the wake of reports that militiamen, who pulled out of the city last week to allow ECOMOG to redeploy, are now engaged in the sale of looted cars on the borders of Guinea and the Ivory Coast [Cote d'Ivoire].

Scores of vehicles are reported to have been smuggled out of the country in recent days and sold openly in Guinea and Ivory Coast. Trading in looted vehicles in the border area has become so rampant that Ivorian and Guinean businessmen have gathered at border crossing points to do business with the fighters.

Niger

Niger: CDS-Rahama Announces Ousmane as Presidential Candidate

AB0406115396 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network
in French 1900 GMT 3 Jun 96

[Statement by the CDS-Rahama Party; place and date not given — recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] Considering its implantation throughout the entire national territory and the faith and determination of its activists, the Democratic and Social Convention-Rahama [CDS-Rahama] decided at the end of the 27 May congress to field Comrade El-hajj Mahamane Ousmane as its own candidate for next July presidential elections.

The National Political Bureau directs all party activists and all party supporters to actively and massively support the candidate of our great party and to close our ranks for the democratic conquest of the country. The National Political Bureau of the CDS-Rahama denounces the destabilizing maneuvers orchestrated by some activists who have deliberately chosen to ignore the Party's discipline and its struggle and to support other candidates.

The National Political Bureau appeals to all sincere activists of the CDS-Rahama to remain vigilant in the face of this destabilization maneuvers and [words indistinct] the party's choice. The National Political Bureau makes a pressing appeal to all party activists who have at present been led astray, been confused, and deceived to come back to their senses and to return to ranks of our great party so that, together, we engage in the struggle and to carry the CDS-Rahama chairman and presidential candidate to victory.

The National Political Bureau reaffirms our party's membership to the Alliance of Forces of Change and its attachment to its ideals and reminds activists at all levels that they only have to keep to the watchword of the party's steering organs. It also reminds activists and the party organs that, in accordance with the Resolution No.1 of the second extraordinary congress, the National Political Bureau has received the mandate to negotiate all the electoral agreements in the supreme interest of our country and our great party.

Issued in Niamey on 31 May by the National Political Bureau of the CDS-Rahama. Thank you.

Niger: 6 Parties Issue Statement on Electoral Code Violation

AB0306215296 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network
in French 1200 GMT 3 Jun 96

[Statement issued by six political parties in Niamey on 2 June; read by Mahamadou Issoufou, chairman of the Niger Party for Democracy and Socialism-Tareya — recorded]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Our parties have observed that our democracy is being seriously threatened, notably by the reuse of the administration as an electoral instrument, the customized composition of the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court which is responsible for approving candidacies for future elections, and the creation of a so-called Court of Justice which is a real court of law in the service of only one candidate, in flagrant violation of the provisions of the Constitution and the Electoral Code.

Consequently, we denounce the use of food aid, given gratis by foreign donors, for political and electoral ends — this food aid is distributed on behalf of one candidate by the prefects, subprefects, mayors, and heads of administrative posts; the takeover of the territorial administration by military prefects who were initially appointed to, supposedly, guarantee the neutrality of this administration — today, they have become veritable agents of propaganda and organizers of support committees; the illegal use of state resources and means in the service of one candidate; the increase in nepotism, vote-catching gimmicks, political racketeering, and practice of the policy of exclusion formerly condemned by the National Salvation Council and the Forum.

Furthermore, in a background of blackmail and [words indistinct] support, which is translated by appointments that are often made in secret, and whose political and electoral motives are obvious to everyone. The new wicked laws have changed the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court into a veritable political chamber in the service of one candidate. The unconstitutional ordinance on the creation and organization of a High Court of Justice is especially aimed at disqualifying contestants through dubious maneuvers.

The voters registration, which was done under the auspices of the Interior Ministry without the Independent National Electoral Commission which is the only body — according to the legal provisions in force — qualified to establish the electoral list.

Insults are continuously hurled by candidate Bare and his support committees at the political class. The outrageous monopoly of the state media as a means of

gagging freedom of expression is contrary to the spirit of the Constitution.

Nonetheless, the parties that are signatories to the present statement reaffirm their attachment to democracy and its values. Considering the irregularities observed concerning the 12 May referendum, the parties express their concern about the interference of the administrative and political authorities in the handling of electoral results.

Consequently, we support the Independent National Electoral Commission so that it can, in all independence, guarantee the fairness and transparency of the future polls. We demand the respect of the conditions of the Electoral Code, and the effective representation of the political parties in the administrative commissions, the free choice by the political parties of their representatives in the various national, regional, and subregional electoral commissions, as well as in the administrative commissions.

We also support the regulation that prefects, subprefects, mayors, and heads of administrative posts who do not abide by their duties as neutral officials should be prosecuted.

We demand the strict neutrality of traditional chiefs, and the immediate end to the policy of exclusion and blackmail which is in contradiction to the initial statement of the CSN and the Forum. [passage omitted]

We the political parties that are signatories to the present statement express our deep gratitude to the international community for its contribution to the restoration of Republican and democratic legality in our country. We would like it to continue its support by ensuring that there is a sufficient number of international observers to guarantee the transparency and fairness of the polls. [passage omitted]

Nigeria

Nigeria: Commando Group Reportedly Attacks Bauchi Prison

AB0306175296 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1215 GMT 3 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Text] A commando group attacked Bauchi Prison in Nigeria early last week with the obvious intention of helping detainees escape. Bauchi Prison is well known in the country for the detention of hardened criminals and drug traffickers, but it is also

the same prison in which Gani Fawehinmi, lawyer of opposition leader Moshood Abiola, is being held. For details of the attack on the prison, here is Tunde Fatunde reporting from Lagos.

[Begin Fatunde recording] According to eyewitnesses, the commando group had earlier on put the prison under surveillance discretely before climbing over the concrete wall of the Bauchi Maximum Security Prison with a ladder made of thick rope and heavy chains. Prison sources disclosed that the attack lasted one hour, and the assailants got away after seizing a car and killing a night guard.

It should be pointed out that Bauchi Prison presently holds hardened criminals and drug traffickers, who are still awaiting trial by the various special tribunals. It is not yet known if Chief Fawehinmi — famous opponent of the military regime and lawyer of late Ogoni leader Ken Saro Wiwa — who is being detained together with the hardened criminals, is among those who escaped.

Rotimi Jacob, lawyer of this political prisoner, has reacted by accusing the security agents for being behind the attack. While asking for the immediate and unconditional release of Fawehinmi, he warned that the Abacha regime would be held responsible for anything that happens to his client. [end recording]

Nigeria: Army Chief Cads For Absolute Loyalty From Military

AB0306190096 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 1500 GMT 3 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The chief of Army staff, Major General Ishaya Bamaïyi, has again warned that the Nigerian Army will not tolerate any acts of disloyalty by its officers and men. Addressing officers and men of the 2d Mechanized Division of the Nigerian Army in Ibadan, Oyo State, Maj. Gen. Bamaïyi stated that absolute loyalty was expected of them. He also warned soldiers against involvement in civil matters such as settlement of land or domestic cases.

On soldiers' welfare, Gen. Bamaïyi gave an assurance that they will henceforth receive regular supply of uniforms while drugs will be adequately supplied to the military hospitals. The chief of Army staff, who was on a familiarization tour of military installations, later paid a courtesy visit to the administrator of Oyo State, Colonel Ike Nwosu.

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